The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,476—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 7th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	
Suez	360	220	90	Including Wine.
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	510	340	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation : and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

MESSRS. BREWER & Co. having completed arrangements for the MANUFACTURE of Mr. BREWER'S PATENT "HYPERION REFLECTOR LAMPS," are in a position to supply them on the shortest notice. We solicit inspection at our Office.

3, Meadow Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),

and in soliciting trial orders, feels confident of securing for the same the full approval of all who smoke.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS

Thompson's Prime	Rs.	22	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2	8	box of 100
Thompson's No. 1	„	17	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2	0	box of 100
Dawson's Prime	„	20	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2	4	box of 100
Dawson's No. 1	„	17	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2	0	box of 100
Nonpareil	„	15	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	1	12	box of 100

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

Regalias Elegante	Rs.	25	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	3	0	box of 100
Favoritas	„	22	0	per 1,000
Do.	„	2	8	box of 100
Principes	„	20	0	per 1 000
Do.	„	2	4	box of 100

Note.—5 per cent. discount allowed for cash with orders and *prompt payment* on all purchases aggregating Rs. 10 and upwards.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(e) NEPAUL	3538	699	J. S. Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1866	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(e) INDUS	3479	550	H. D. Challard,	4th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock..	12th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(e) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. O. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April 1879.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	26th do.
TABRIAN	2569	400	A. R. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th April.
TANJORE	2763	450	W. W. Fentiman	3rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th March 1879. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of cotton, bangles, piece goods, beetlenuts, &c. at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd April at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place,

About 44 bales of Mortezapoor cotton.
do. 40 do. of Shaagam do.
A lot of gunny bags, hoop-iron, bangles, country piece-goods, beetelnuts, &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on or about the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Soondy & Co.'s rooms, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a collection of oil paintings, sketches, and other pictures, the works of Louis Frank, who is leaving India.

Catalogues will be published, and the pictures on view three day before the day of sale.

N. B.—The collection will include some of Mr. Frank's latest and best works.

On SATURDAY the 5th March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the executors and account and risk of Ramajee Curreebhoy :—

EC 1099—1 Case leather and calf skins ex "Lord Eslington."
„ 6483—1 Case calf skins, ex "Lord Eslington."

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 31 Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated & glass and porcelain ware, an English-built four-wheeled open carriage, a grey Arab mule, &c., &c., the property of J. T. Lindsley Esq., going to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS,
ON COMMISSION SALE.

A large collection of warm clothing with 30 per cent. reduction on the cost prices to effect a speedy sale, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. beg to inform the Public that they have received a large collection of warm wearing apparels belonging to a gentlemen on commission sale which is fresh and of best workmanship suitable for very cold countries which the owner had specially for the Cabul Expedition. The above consisting of stout woolen shirts and trowsers, blankets big over coats, opossum skin rugs, knicker hose, Cardigan jackets, Turkey caps, sealskin caps, sheep skin coats, extra warm caps, night caps, mufflers, gloves, canvas bags, spurs, leather portmanteaus, &c.

Few cases selected Madeira.

Do. pickle wine.

Best E Plated neckle silver ware.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1879.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT 1862, and in the MATTER of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION of INDIA and the EAST.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the JUDGMENTS and DEBTS for CALLS due from the various CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Corporation under the orders of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 23rd day of December 1867 and the 25th day of July 1871, and other debts will be OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in separate lots. The sale will take place at the Offices of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the SECOND DAY of APRIL 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A small reserve will be placed on each lot; any lot remaining unsold, after being offered separately, will then be offered for sale in one or more lots. All expenses of transfer, if required, will have to be paid by the purchaser and the amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A list of the judgments and debts for calls to be offered for sale can be seen on application at the Offices of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Any Contributory applying to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, can settle his liability before the sale.—Dated this 15th day of February 1878.

W. H. HOLYLAND,
44 (late 13), Gresham Street, London, E. C.,
Official Liquidator

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.,
Solicitors for the said Official Liquidator.

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawkes' Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Round Top Felts.
Square Top Felts.
Cloth Travelling Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Japanned Hat Cases.

A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged by travelling.

Illustrated price list sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

A COLLECTION OF

LEGISLATIVE ACTS:

USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Price—Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8;
Postage Annas 4 Extra.

COMPRISING :

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.
The Stamp Act, 1879.
The Indian Ports Act, 1875,
The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.
The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. St. GEORGE, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Jetty.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Peters, s. s. St. George.
Bombay, 31st March 1879.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are now selling

ICE

At Half an Anna per Pound.

Depots have been opened at Crawford Market, Pydonee, the Factory, Mody Bay. Up-Country Agents wanted. Apply to FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th April.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
C. F. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 2nd day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES if any, to CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in the High Court Building, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attornies to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

SATURDAY, the 14th day of June 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said High Court is appointed for hearing and adjudication upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 25th day of March 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made under Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.

Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.

Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December 1878.

ANNUAL INCOME £1,508,070
FIRE RESERVES £1,300,000 0
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE £3,012,711
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,156,443

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangements some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WE the undersigned Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. CURSETJEE COWASJEE BHANDOOPVALA invite OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or of any of them at Breach Candy :—

A Bungalow and out-houses with 70,288 square yards of ground now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. M. Axwell Melvill.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 16,674 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of the Honorable Mr. John Marriott.

A Bungalow and out-houses with 38,295 square yards of ground, now in the occupation of W. Wordsworth, Esq. known as SOMERSET HOUSE.

A vacant spot of ground measuring 13,979 square yards, eligible for building.

Particulars may be obtained on application at No. 10, Cowasjee Patel's Tank.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE.
BOWMANJEE CURSETJEE.
HIRJEEBHOY CURSETJEE C.

29th March, 1879.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue) :—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set	for 12 persons	.....	Rs. 117	half set Rs.	53
2a	Ditto ditto	th nnest glass, very superior	„ „	 142	„	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern		„ „	 168	„	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright		„ „	 160	„	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved		„ „	 161	„	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes		„ „	 198	„	82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns :—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c., &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto		5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches		8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc		25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from		40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved		3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from		8
Ditto Engraved ..... „ from		10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE HIMALAYAN TEA MIXTURE.

FROM MR. PEACHEY, OF BYJNAUTH,
IN PLANTATION PACKETS,
At Rs. 1-14 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE,
FROM MR. ANDREW TURNBALL, OF PALUMPORE,
At Rs. 1-12 per lb.

LARGE STOCK OF INDIAN TEAS,
FROM MORE THAN FIFTEEN WELL-KNOWN PLANTATIONS IN KANGRA, ASSAM, AND DHERA-DOON,
At Rs. 2, 1-14, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 1¼ annas and 12 annas per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are receipt of further supplies o THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE

"SYMPATHETIC 'PIANOFORTE.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India*. Cash prices Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, overstringing scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble Metal Pin Pla te Price nett Cash Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications pr fmallarts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have given way to meet the wishes of many, by introducing a system, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.					PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.				
Under the one-year purchase system				Rs. 900 0	Under the one-year purchase system				Rs. 700 0
Cases of tin and wood				„ 25 0	Case of tin and wood				„ 25 0
				925 0					Total Rs. 725
Payment on giving the order				„ 250 0	Payment on giving the order				Rs. 200
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				„ 225 0	Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch				„ 100
Ditto	ditto	4	ditto	„ 125 0	Ditto	ditto	4	ditto	„ 100
Ditto	ditto	6	ditto,	„ 125 0	Ditto	ditto	6	ditto	„ 100
Ditto	ditto	8	ditto,	„ 100 0	Ditto	ditto	8	ditto	„ 75
Ditto	ditto	10	ditto,	„ 100 0	Ditto	ditto	10	ditto	„ 75
Ditto	ditto	12	ditto,	„ 100 0	Ditto	ditto	12	ditto	„ 75
				925 0					Total Rs. 725

HAROLD & Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference, in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(Wholesale and Retail),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,

HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY beg to announce fresh and extensive supplies in this branch, and in submitting the following Price List, beg to say that this department is replenished only from the best known English Makers, thus ensuring fast colours and satisfactory wear :—

LADIES' HOSIERY.

White Cotton Hose (fashioned)	Rs.	12	8 to 20	0	doz.
„ Lisle Thread Hose	„	20	0 to 28	8	„
Black Lisle	„	3	0 & 4	0	pair
Fancy Striped Cotton	„	20	0 to 38	0	doz.
„ „ Thread	„	20	0 to 35	0	„
Thick Merino Hose	„	1	4 to 5	12	pair
Merino and Gauze Vests	„	4	8 to 6	8	each
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets	„	7	8 to 10	8	„

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HOSIERY IN GREAT VARIETY.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

Striped Balbriggan ½ Hose	Rs.	12	0 to 25	0	doz
„ Thread „	„	15	8 to 30	0	„
Plain Balbriggan or Unbleached Cotton	„	8	8 to 35	0	„
Brown Thread	„	15	8 to 20	0	„
Pure Silk ½ Hose Fancy Colours and Black	„	8	8 to 9	8	pair
Spun Silk Black Embroidered colours	„	6	0		„
Plain Coloured Merino	„	18	8 to 35	0	doz.
Fancy Striped „	„	18	8 to 35	0	„
Merino and Gauze Vests	„	2	8 to 8	8	„
Thick Grey Merino Vests	„	8	8		each
„ „ „ Pants	„	19	0		„
Cardigan Jackets in Brown, Navy Blue and Black	„	10	8 to 12	8	„
Football, Polo and Racket Jerseys and Boating Sweaters	„	6	8 to 8	8	each

10 per cent. discount allowed for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF THE VAST ASSEMBLY OF PATRONS WHO VISITED THIS MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT ON SATURDAY EVENING

was, that they never witnessed such a GRAND and MAGNIFICENT PERFORMANCE in any part of the world, and as our stay this season in Bombay will necessarily be short requiring us to produce our novelties in rapid succession, we respectfully invite you all to come and see our Grand Change of Programme, consisting of the most DARING, VARIED, EXCITING, MARVELLOUS and CLASSIC SCENES in the ARENA ever produced in India.

The same Programme THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING as was presented on Saturday night.

GRAND GALA HOLIDAY
FOR THE
ORPHANS AND POOR CHILDREN OF BOMBAY.

THIS AFTERNOON

There will be given a Grand Entertainment to which all Orphan Children, the inmates of Charitable Institutions, and the Wives and Children of all Soldiers (Privates) in Garrison will be admitted FREE of CHARGE irrespective of Creed or Colour.

We trust all those in charge of Orphan Schools and Charitable Institutions will take advantage of this invite and bring those in their charge and give them a hearty treat. Head Masters and Staff admitted free to take charge of the children.

Head Masters are requested to address a note to the Manager stating the number in their charge likely to attend the performance.

IT IS OUR MISSION SO FAR AS POSSIBLE TO MAKE THE WORLD HAPPIER FOR OUR LIVING IN IT.

Come and cheer the hearts of those who appreciate a little kindness. Bring along with you gifts of sweetmeats, fruit and dainties which will be distributed during the performance.

Come and see joyous souls with bright beaming faces, youth with all its sounding gladness, and virgin happy childhood screaming with delight witnessing the performance at

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Seats will be reserved in the different classes for those who wish to pay as numerous persons have intimated their desire to be present on this occasion, no doubt being as well pleased by seeing the unfortunate being made happy as at witnessing the Entertainment.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. John Wilson respectfully informs the residents of Bombay and the vicinity that he has purchased at an immense outlay of capital

THE GREATEST NATURAL LIVING CURIOSITIES OF THE AGE.
THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS AND MOUNTAINS.
THE WILD WOMAN OF THE "FOREST."
THE "WHAT IS IT" (IN BABY SHAPE).
THE LARGEST EVER CAPTURED.

These wonderful curiosities can be seen at the Circus.

ADMISSION—FOUR ANNAS.

All Schools visiting the Circus will be ADMITTED FREE to the

MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES,

in which there is much to study and to learn.

An early visit is necessary as they are shortly to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st APRIL 1879.

THE general tenor of yesterday's telegrams from Home is quiet in the extreme, and a similar feeling is reflected here in our various Produce Markets, the termination of March shipments causing the usual lull.

Consols in London are still quoted at 97, French Rentes at 114⅞, Enfaced Rupee Paper, Fours 74¼, Fours-and-a-half 78½.

In the General Produce Markets prices are all as last quoted, Coffee being reported firm, Seeds quiet.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is firm, but Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, sales 7,000 bales against imports of 11,000. Spot prices are unaltered, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans and Reuter gives no arrival quotations, although we hear from private sources that while nominally unchanged there are now sellers but no buyers at previous rates. From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 10½ cents., but June shipment has advanced from 10·81 to 10·84 cents per lb.. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	12,000	14,000	16,000	5,000
Three days' do.	21,000	20,000	24,000	9,000
Total since1st Sept.	4,124,000	...	3,899,000	3,719,000

Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares give Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai, unaltered at £16-10 and £27-10 respectively, but Oriental have declined from £20 to £19, and Chartered Mercantile from £17 to £14 per share. The heavy fall in the latter is due to the unfavourable character of the report for the past half-year which was issued to the shareholders in England yesterday. The public telegrams received late this afternoon merely says that the Bank pays no dividend, and that £120,000 of the Reserve Fund has been transferred to meet the depreciation in Silver and Rupee Paper, but from private sources we learn that the half year's working showed a loss of £30,000, which will be written off the Reserve Fund, leaving a balance of about £120,000, which the Directors propose to carry to a special reserve against depreciation in Government Securities and loans. As in the case of the Oriental Bank which we noticed a few days ago, it is generally believed that this statement is the result of a desire on the part of the Directors to clear off everything of a doubtful character, and although the present is an unfortunate time to have to take a step of the kind, the public will have much more confidence in an institution where a thorough investigation of the position has been made and published. The shares, we hear, are quoted in London at £15 or £1 higher than the rate given by Reuter.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 50½d. per oz.

EXCHANGES.—The Market opened this morning with a somewhat irregular appearance, Bank Bills being obtainable at an advance of 1 16d., whilst Private Bills could be negotiated on slightly easier terms. During the day, owing to depressing accounts from Calcutta, a decidedly weaker feeling became apparent, and at the close the Banks almost entirely withdrew as sellers even at a decline of ¼d. from the top while 1-16d. lower was named for Private Bills. There is nothing known here to account for this sudden reaction, while it may be that it is nothing more than a reaction after the previous rapid rise, but a suspicion prevails that something of a more definite character has oozed out in Calcutta respecting the proposed sterling loan. The following are closing quotations, but they must be taken as quite nominal :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7⅛d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·09½	,,

Gold has advanced to Rs. 19-9-6 per tola, but we have not heard of any transactions for export.

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very quiet but nominally unchanged in value, say :—Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½.

In SHARES the transactions to-day have been quite insignificant. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. higher at Rs. 670. Press Companies are unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 30 in Colabas. Spinning and Weaving Companies are very quiet, and, as a rule, unchanged in value, the only alterations in our list of rates being an advance of Rs. 15 in Khandeish and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petits.

COTTON, owing to the dull news from Liverpool, has been extremely quiet, and very little actual business has resulted, although sellers have shown a willingness to concede Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The receipts so far this week continue very moderate, yesterday's figures being only 4,760 bales, making 18,630 bales for the five days. Closing quotations are as follows :—

Good Ginned Broach, April	Rs. 212	per Candy.
Do. Ouras, ,,	,, 209	,,
F. G. F. do ,,	,, 194	,,
G. F. do ,,	,, 190	,,
Good Dholleras, May	,, 200	,,
F. G. F. do. ,,	,, 195	,,

SEEDS are slightly easier, but still in active demand.

FREIGHTS are dull, and for Liverpool by steam rates have a downward tendency at 22s. 6d. By sail we quote 20s. to 22s. 6d. ready, 25s. forward. For Trieste and Venice 33s. 9d. to 35s. is the quotation, and for Mediterranean ports 30s., payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue in good demand for the Delhi and Cawnpore markets, and a fair business has again been done from the bazaar to-day in 39 inch Shirtings and Madapollams. Bleached Goods also meet a fair enquiry, and prices all round are well supported.

COALS are firm with a fair demand, but in the absence of sellers no fresh business to arrive has been reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	725
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	8 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	651
National Bank of India	37,500	£25 £12-10	6 do		106

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	£20	218·3·0	8 p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares	...	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	...	£20	65·7·3	do	12
Ditto	...	£20	31·12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do	1,160
Do. New Shares	...	£18	1965·15·10	do	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co., (New)	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s.	830
Prove Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	113
Mazagon Land Co.	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co. Karachee	100	2,000	1,100	125 do	910
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,000	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	475
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s	420
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,800	all	40 do	450
Dholleri P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	110
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	8·5
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	900
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	1224
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	410
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,655
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	180	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	2,880
Bombay Gas Company	60,000	50	all	7½ p.ct.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all		325
Ice	...	100	all	0	110
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	100	all	p. s.	16 xd.
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,600	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	100
Treacher and Co.	1,999	500	6 all	62½ p.s.	660
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	5,000	200	all	p. ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CENTURION, 1,193 tons, Captain Widdicombe will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP GOVERNOR WILMOT, 1,610 tons, Captain G. Lowe, will sail to-day for Saint Francisco in ballast.

THE SHIP TOFCOMBE, 672 tons, Capt. in John Hamilton, arrived in harbour on the 31st March from Chittagong, with a cargo of 12,800 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. GWALIOR, 1,719 tons, Captain J.C. Babb, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail-, and a cargo of 1,500½ chests opium, 300 bales cotton, 2,366 bales twist, and general merchandise. She carried the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr E.T. Hardcastle, Mr. A. Hantsch, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr C. Wilson, Mr. E. C. Pallonjee, Mr. C. Cursetjee Khan. Mr. T. S. Lungde, Mr. K. M. Tatte, and Mr. P. F. Tullatee. For Shanghai.—Mr. Moody,

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Tofcombe	Hamilton ..	Chittagong, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Arabia (s).....	Serra	Genoa.
	Gwalior (s).....	Babot.....	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Calcutta.
Ship Governor Wilmot, Lowe, to Saint Francisco.

The steamer Mula, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.— APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alnwick Castle s—208½ cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Clandon s—60 bales cotton, Halli Brothers ; 150 cwts turmeric and 22½ cwts dry ginger, Runchord Purshotum.
Salisbury s—50 casks cocoanut oil and 72½ cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nepaul s—16 cwts fishmaws and 67 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Earl Granville—100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Eclipse s—999 cwts castor seed, 1,992½ cwts ground nuts and 3,035½ cwts gingelly seed, Halli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Elpis s—75 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co ; 450 cwts horns A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—1 box real pearls, Esoofally Essabhoy ; 10 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 1 bale twist, Chutoorbhooj Inderjee ; 5 chests opium, Eoramjee Moordeen and Co ; 5 chests opium, Hunmootram Hurdeodass ; 21 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 15 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mohomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—76 chests opium, Ven chund Jeetadass ; 18½ chests opium, Hunmuntra Kurdeodass ; 13 chests opium, Khet; sidas Hurmukroy ; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Luxminaron ; 16½ chests opium, Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 8 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 11 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 5 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath ; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 4½ chests opium, T. ta and Co ; 10 chests opium, Guiroy singany ; 1 chest opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·814
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb thermometer	75·3
Dew Point	71·1
Relative humidity of Air	·638
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	92·4
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind	NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	528.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29.

Welsh, Surg Major, on duty, from Kattywar.

MARCH 30.

Airey, Major, 9th Regt, on leave, from Poshawar.
Murray, Major R A, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Fane, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Chin Chandar.
Steuart, Surgn Major, on duty, from —

MARCH 31.

Selby, Lieut. R E, on duty, from Nusserabad.
Allen, Captain, 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Baroda.

APRIL 1.

Ekins, Lieut Col, 41st Bengal N I, on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 1.

Brice, Brigadier Genl, on duty, to Belgaum.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 29.)

Fort William, 27th March 1879.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr H Jacob, Bengal Civil Service, for temporary special duty in the Legislative Department.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to grant Mr C H Kelly, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, leave of absence for ten months.

Mr C Piffard, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H Worsley, Chief Officer of the river-surveying vessel Clyde, to be Port Officer at Akyab.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Lahore, 1st March 1879.

The services of Lieut-Colonel H McLeod, R A, temporary Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, and in charge of the Ordnance Field Park, Gunetta Field Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Surgeon-Major K McLeod, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Surgeon-Major A Stenon, Medical Officer, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, vice Surgeon-Major K McLeod, M.D.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut-Colonel (Brevet colonel) G B Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs for one year.

Major A Oliviant, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, N-W Provinces and Oudh, private affairs, for nineteen months.

Major T H Lewin, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of a Captain.

In the services of Colonel J L Pearse, Madras Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George.

The services of Lieut H P Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr F A Patton, Assistant Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been granted by the Deputy Director Per Ian Gulf telegraph, furlough, without medical certificate for twelve months.

During the absence of Captain M W Rogers, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, on military duty in Afghanistan, Mr W C Price, Surveyor, has been placed in temporary charge of the Bombay Trigonometrical Party.

Major C B Brenan Smith, C S I, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieut Colonel J T Bushby, Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to admit Sepoy Hussan Khan, of the 24th Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry on the 27th January 1879 in the Bizar Valley in coming to the assistance of Lieut B E Berger, 51st Regiment, when suddenly attacked by a party of Afridis.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Officers in the various Departments of the public service, travelling on duty by rail-way, are generally allowed 1st, 2nd intermediate, or 3rd class railway fare, single or double, as the case may be, for themselves, family, servants and luggage for the railway journey amounted to not less than the amount of regular mileage or tarp for his class.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that every officer drawing railway mileage or fare shall attach to his bills one or other of the following two certificates at his option, viz, either—

1 "I certify that I travelled on this journey by the first class (or as the case may be, first or second class)," or

2 "I certify that I paid not less than the amount here charged in railway fares for myself, my family, my servants, and my personal luggage."

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....7th, 3h. 15·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
April. Wed.	2	5 55	6 12	{ 7 0 m { 8 13 a	{ 1 18 m { 1 22 a
Th.	3	5 54	6 12	{ 8 30 m { 9 5 a	{ 2 34 m { 2 38 a
Fri.	4	5 54	6 12	{ 9 27 m { 9 46 a	{ 3 28 m { 3 30 a
Sat.	5	5 53	6 13	{ 10 13 m { 10 21 a	{ 4 2 m { 4 15 a
Sun.	6 Palm Sunday.	5 52	6 13	{ 10 53 m { 10 55 a	{ 4 36 m { 4 56 a
Mon.	7	5 51	6 13	{ 11 38 m { 11 35 a	{ 5 13 m { 5 40 a
Tues.	8	5 50	6 14	{ 0 20 m { ...	{ 5 52 m { 6 20 a

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES
HAVE PRONOUNCED OUR
MR. BREWER'S LAMP,
"A GREAT SUCCESS."
ONE KEROSINE LAMP MADE TO DO THE WORK OF MANY

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MARTELLI—March 22nd, at Ujwar, the wife of Captain N. C. Martelli, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEAD—DREW—March 24th, at St. Thomas's Church, Ghazeepur, by the Rev. R. Langford, William Braund Pead, second son of the late Leonard Pead, Esq., to Edith Sophia, second daughter of the late Captain C. de M. Drew, formerly of Her Majesty's 24th Foot. English papers, please copy.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—March 26th, at Suna, Etah, N.-W. P., the infant daughter of Alex. and Constance Atkinson.

MATTHEW—March 26th, at Simla, Henry Bernard, elder son of Archdeacon Matthew, aged 9½ years.

MATHER—March 29th, at Nai-Tal, Mrs. Mather, widow of the late Rev. Dr. R. Cotton Mather, formerly Missionary, L. M. S., at Mirzapore.

PLEYDELL—January 22nd, killed in action at Isandula, South Africa, John W. Pleydell, Natal Mounted Police, son of Major T. B. Pleydell.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

THE division in the House of Commons on Sir Charles Dilke's motion condemning the Zulu War, while it has resulted, as was anticipated, in a victory for the Government, has yet given Lord Beaconsfield one of those ominous victories which are nearly equivalent to defeats. Since the formation of his Ministry, more than five years ago, he has never triumphed over the Opposition by so small a majority when the question in dispute was one affecting the foreign policy of the empire. A good many Conservatives must have abstained from voting, as the total number of Ministerialists in the House is about 350, and only 306 voted, while the Liberals mustered in great force, and could congratulate themselves on being beaten only by the comparatively small majority of 60 votes. When we call to mind the overwhelming majorities which have hitherto supported the Premier's foreign policy, we can readily understand that Lord Beaconsfield must have read these dwindling numbers on his own side with dismay, and have felt inclined to exclaim with Pyrrhus, "One more such victory and I am undone." It is evident that the unfortunate mismanagement of the campaign against the Zulus has given fresh courage to the enemies of Imperialism and sharpened the edge of their invectives against the Ministry, and that the English nation has had enough for the present of little and inglorious wars of aggression. If Lord Lytton were to commit India to a war with Burma before the Afghan and Zulu wars have been brought to an end by the conclusion of satisfactory treaties of peace, he would in all probability seal the doom of the Beaconsfield Ministry.

ALTHOUGH we agree with our correspondent "A. B. C.," whose communication will be found in another column, that the reform of abuses in great public institutions is generally the result of pressure exerted from the outside, still we think that efforts on the part of such outside critics are much more likely to be successful when they receive, not only the sympathy, but the active assistance of allies from within the fortress attacked. So it is with the Native Army. We are aware that throughout the force, not only in the armies of Bombay and Madras but in that of Bengal, a feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction with the existing order of things prevail. None know better than regimental officers themselves how absolutely necessary is reform of some kind, and how completely inefficient is the present organization. Knowing this to be the case, we are always glad to welcome similar expressions of opinion to those found in the communication above referred to. The exertions of individual journalists are all very well, and have effect to a certain extent, but if they are to carry full weight they must be properly supported from within the service itself. It must not be forgotten that the testimony of very influential names has been thrown into the opposite scale. The home public and Government, with whom the power of effecting reform really rests, cannot lightly throw aside the expressed opinions of supposed authorities like Lord Napier and Sir Henry Norman. True, we know in India that these officers are not fair judges of the system they support, that they have had little or no experience of regimental work, and that the establishment upon whose efficiency they were called on to pronounce an opinion was, in reality, in great part their own creation. But in England these facts are not so thoroughly grasped. All that is known is, that Lord Napier was a very distinguished Commander-in-Chief, and that Sir Henry Norman is another officer of long experience and exalted rank; consequently, we cannot wonder that what they affirm is preferred to the apparently pessimist views of Indian newspapers. We repeat, that if the subject of Indian army reform is to be properly ventilated, if it is wished by the army itself that special public attention should be drawn to the abuses that most undoubtedly exist, then the officers of that army must do something more than give vent to mess room grumbles. We promise them that for our part we shall give all the assistance in our power, and that we shall never lose an opportunity of bringing before the public notice a question which concerns imperial interests so very greatly.

Our correspondent says that his remarks refer more especially to the Bombay army, and that he has had no experience of the Bengal troops. But we can assure him that the views held by him are not less general among the officers of the Northern Presidency. It is not to be denied that there are a few Bengal regiments among those that may be termed "special corps," to which an irregular system of officering like that of the Staff Corps is not unsuited. Especially does this remark apply to the cavalry, which, in Bengal, is often thought to be quite efficient with its present quota of European officers. But as to the infantry, even among such first rate troops as Gorkhas, the regimental officer will be invariably found to be strongly of opinion that the Native Army is under-officered, and that the system of promotion which prevails is clumsy, inefficient, and faulty to the last degree. It is felt everywhere that the army requires the same incentive to exertion and interest in one's calling that prevails in every other walk of life, and that some other system of promotion is required than one that provides for a man being fit to be a major only when he has attained twenty years' service, or a lieutenant-colonel after twenty-five, and not one day or hour sooner. Another grievance, and one that must shortly be redressed, is undoubtedly that of pensions. It is intolerable that Indian officers should be forced to submit to so invidious a distinction as is at present made between them and their brethren of the British service in respect to retiring allowances. The present rules are not only unjust to the last degree but they are unwise, for they saddle the service with a number of elderly gentlemen who would gladly have made room years before for younger blood if only a convenient door had been opened to them. It has often been said, and said truly, that the present pension rules of the Indian army are nothing more or less than a premium held out to old age. If they had been specially designed for the object of providing the service with officers who had lost the vigour of youth, they could not have been more effective in attaining that end. It is not that the question of economy prevents a revision of these rules, for probably no service in the world provides a more expensive system than they comprise, while at the same time affording so little benefit or satisfaction to those concerned.

We repeat, however, that the army itself must help to keep alive the agitation for reforms in this as in other matters. None know the subject so well as members of the service, while no opinions carry more weight than theirs do.

APPARENTLY the accounts given by the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the terms which the Indian Government have offered to Yakub Khan are not very wide of the mark. From the telegram we publish this morning it will also be seen that, as we yesterday surmised, the recent movement of troops on the frontier did not mean that all hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty had been abandoned. At all events, we repeat, that we do not see what benefit will result from a peace patched up on so incomplete a basis as that foreshadowed by the statement made in the Lahore paper. Of course it may be that the advance of the troops so far as Gundamuck, at the same time that a British mission proceeds to Kabul, while the remaining positions of the army continue unchanged, is merely intended as a kind of preliminary truce—that our Envoy during his stay at the Afghan capital will thereby be in a strong position to enforce whatever further views the Government may hold with regard to its future frontier policy. We trust, however, that if a mission does proceed to Kabul it will go properly supported by a sufficiently numerous escort, so that there may be no doubt about the new Amir having thoroughly submitted to the supremacy of our arms.

We may feel certain that Yakub Khan above all things is stipulating for a proper measure of support from the British Government before accepting its terms, and that he hopes to receive assistance in money and in arms, after the manner in which his father was subsidised. All previous Afghan history tends to show that no ruler has ever succeeded in consolidating his power in that country, except after a long course of fighting and intestine wars. It was thus with Dost Mahomed, it was thus with Shere Ali, and doubtless it will be the same with Yakub Khan should he not possess our all-powerful support. We do not, indeed, see how Government can possibly refuse that support, for it is out of the question to suppose that it can tolerate anarchy and intestine wars on the other side of the new frontier; but such a state of anarchy and war is apparently a certainty, unless Yakub Khan is rendered strong enough to crush out promptly whatever attempts may be made to disturb his power. There is also another consideration—how are we to maintain Residents at Herat and Balkh unless the country is reduced to a certain degree of order? Indeed, for that matter, we do not see how this part of the proposed treaty can be carried out at all, unless along with our representatives we despatch a powerful force to these distant points of the country. The war has made one thing pretty clear, that Shere Ali was not very far wrong when he asserted that British Residents in Kandahar and Kabul would always lie under the risk of assassination. Why even now at the former city, although we have a strong body of troops there, an Englishman apparently dares not leave the camp for a hundred yards without an escort. How, then, are we to retain fixed envoys unless we are to support them with fixed garrisons? The position is, without doubt, one of great difficulty, and we shall be surprised if Lord Lytton succeeds in emerging from it without incurring considerably greater responsibilities than the terms he proposes to exact apparently comprise. Probably, by this time both he and Lord Beaconsfield are heartily sick of the Afghan war.

For our own part we thoroughly believe that the boldest measures will prove the most practicable as well as the most effective in the long run. The progress of the campaign has shown with what safety small bodies of our troops can traverse the country, even when the inhabitants are most hostile. Thus we have seen how, during the last few days, parties of sepoys numbering only a hundred or two have met and defeated formidable—so far as numbers go—efforts of the enemy to molest their march. We believe that a very modest little expedition, composed say of a couple of infantry, a couple of cavalry regiments, and a few mountain guns could, with safety, traverse the country from Kandahar to Balkh. Why, therefore, may not such a force be placed at the disposal of Yakub Khan? Can it for a moment be supposed that, if he possessed the services of even that limited number of Indian troops, he would not, in an exceedingly short space of time, reduce the whole country to a thorough state of subjection; while on the other hand, it would be a fitting reply to the Russian menace of last year for British forces to march along the southern banks of the Oxus, and to march there as friends, not as enemies, of the rulers of the country. From all we can hear, the people of Afghanistan are not disposed to be unfriendly to us, provided we do not attempt to thrust our personal rule upon the country. Considerable numbers of Pathans yearly enlist in our Punjab regiments, and however much that fact may give rise to considerations as to the dependence that may be thereby placed on those regiments, there can be little doubt that the system has one good effect, that it spreads a kindly feeling towards Englishmen throughout Afghanistan. Our reputation for equity and justice is apparently good, and it is a reputation that would not suffer if we were to take on ourselves the duty of preventing such gross oppression and misgovernment as existed under the rule of the late Amir. Make the people of Afghanistan our friends, and it matters little how the Kabulis view us.

THE TAL CHOTIALI COLUMN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP KHUSHDIL KHAN, MARCH 15.

I HAVE not much in the way of progress to report, for the weather has been so bad that very little in that direction has been possible up to his date. The march along this route is supposed to begin from Abdulla Khan, a village at the foot of the Khojuck Pass on the Pishin side, and at that point General Nuttall, with the 1st Goorkhas, arrived on the 7th March, the troops already on the ground being the 15th Hussars and 8th B. C. At the same time the 1st Punjab Infantry, with 4 guns, were with Major Sandeman, his escort having pushed on as far as this place, while the 70th Regiment and General Biddulph were *en route* to the other side of the Khojuck from Kandahar. On the 8th the 15th Hussars started off from Abdulla Khan, and it was arranged that the Goorkhas with General Nuttall should start next day, and that the 8th B. C. should wait for the 70th and General Biddulph, who were expected on the following morning. However, Providence willed otherwise, for the 9th was a wet day with a blustering wind and there was no marching; towards evening the weather got worse, and about 7 p. m. there was a violent thunderstorm which nearly blew down the Goorkha tents and succeeded in upsetting some of the 8th B. C. altogether. Torrents of rain fell, and soon the whole encampment was more or less under water. The Goorkhas were encamped to the west and the 8th B. C. to the east of the Khojuck stream, usually an insignificant little rivulet, while Captain Wylie, the Political in Pishin, was encamped between its branches. But it suddenly swelled into a roaring torrent, about four feet deep, separating the camp completely and cutting off our Political from all communication with those about him. The quarter guard of the 8th B. C. was below water mark and was soon washed down, and the men's beds and kit were gaily rolling down the stream; and what was more serious the treasure chest, with Rs. 2,500 in notes, was also under water. However, luckily no great damage was done, as I hear everything was saved, and the notes washed and cleaned and reported as good as ever. Lieutenant Ravenshaw, of the Central India Horse, a transport officer, did a very plucky thing. One of the men of the 8th B. C. quarter guard slipped in the river and was being washed down when he jumped in and hauled him out. Considering the force with which the water was washing down and its depth, four feet or thereabouts, and the darkness of the night, it was an action requiring a considerable amount of nerve. The stormy weather and high winds continued all night and part of the next day, the weather clearing at about 5 p. m., and on the following day, the 11th, General Nuttall's party marched. The 15th Hussars were meanwhile at a place called Sayad Pain, some 12 miles to the east in the Pishin, and there they had anything but a pleasant two days of it. The 70th were at Chuman, encamped on the hill side, and suffered more than all. The storm broke with much greater force there than to the east of the Khojuck, and I hear that five or six of their tents were washed down and bodily together, a considerable quantity of baggage, while many tents were blown down necessitating the men being out all night in the wet and cold. When last heard of, they were coming up the Khojuck in driblets, expecting to arrive at Abdulla Khan about the 13th. Their loss in camels during the bad night was also severe. General Biddulph is said to have caught the bad weather at Mel Mandai, about two marches to the west of the Khojuck. The old rendezvous was Gulistan Karez, but General Biddulph has changed it to Abdulla Khan; as the latter place is more on the direct route. For two days the weather was fair, and the Goorkhas marched as far as Alizai and the Hussars to Khushdil Khan; but in the evening the rain and wind recommenced and lasted nearly all the 13th, causing another halt. The next day, the 14th, being fine, the Goorkhas marched here to Khushdil Khan, meeting there, the Hussars. The two regiments are halted here, with General Nuttall's headquarters, awaiting supplies. The intention is to march on to-morrow, but as the sky looks threatening again, another halt may have to be made. Bad as the weather is now, there is not much to grumble about, as fine weather has been the rule during this winter campaign. The snow, which is now lying on all the hills round the valley, should have fallen last December, though there was not a sign of it then. The great elevation of this valley (5,600 feet) brings it almost within the winter snow line, as even the low hills in its immediate vicinity are now snow-capped, while the higher peaks, such as Chiltan and Takatu, near Quetta, and Chapar in the Tal Valley to the east, and Kand at the head of the Zhob Valley to the north, present a magnificent front of snow covered peaks. All these points reach 10,000 feet if not considerably more. Khushdil Khan, our present halting place, is at the top of the Pishin, about 20 to 25 miles north of Quetta. It was the head-quarters of the Amir's Naib in the days of the Afghan rule, and it is the spot where it is proposed to fix the Pishin cantonment for 3,000 men if the valley be incorporated into the British Empire. The advantages of the position are, that it lies on the direct road from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kandahar *via* Tal Chotiali, and commands the roads between Ghazni and Quetta *via* the Toba route, and between Ghazni and Dera Ismail Khan *via* the Zhob valley. It is also the centre of the population of the neighbourhood. As a site, I do not think it a particularly good one from a sanitary point of view. The soil is clayey shale, and the slope is not sufficiently great for a good drainage from the neighbouring mountains. Its height however, would always render it a pleasant place for Europeans. With trees, roads and good drains, it would no doubt be a pleasant place in 20 to 30 years' time, and would have the advantage that nearly all hill stations lack, space to move about in without going up or down hill. With a settled Government, an asylum in the hills close at hand could always be found from the summer heat. The fort of Khushdil Khan is a wretched tumbledown little mud structure, about 100 yards square. It was the residence of Nur Mohammad, the Amir's Naib. It is now the place whence we govern through another Nur Mohammad, a Baluch from Ghazi Khan. It is also used as the Government godown wherein are collected the supplies for the forces passing this way. A guard of the 8th B. C. and 19th P. N. I. are stationed here. There is also to be a Post Office for the benefit of the Tal Chotiali force. Who Khushdil Khan was is a moot point. Many stories about him exist, but beyond the fact of his being a Barakzai and Governor of these parts once on a time, little seems to be known locally about him. The people about here are Sayads, Tor Turins, and are great travellers, generally trading in horses and silks all over India and the East. They nearly all speak Hindustani, are well-to-do, civil, and more civilized than Pathans, in general, and are well acquainted with India and the British Sirkar. The following curious fact is worth mentioning: When the telegraph to Gulistan Karez was opened, a rush was made upon it by many of the local inhabitants who telegraphed to friends in all parts of India, one telegram going as far as Kandy in Cylon, and this was done in a way that showed they thoroughly understood the value and uses of telegraphy. After leaving this we go out of the Tor Turin territory into that of the Kakars, who have an intense hatred to all Turins, but curiously enough not to Sayads, though the former are Pathans and their own acknowledged flesh and blood. The population about here is pretty thick and is said to continue to be so over the hills in the valleys in the K

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

SUPPLIES FOR GENERAL RIDDULPH'S COLUMN.

LAHORE, APRIL 1.

Mr. Fryer telegraphs on the 31st ult. from Leghari Barkhan, through Rajanpore, that he was to march on the 30th with a Commissariat Officer to look after supplies for General Biddulph's column. Major Sandeman reached Thull on the 27th.

ATTACK ON A FORAGING PARTY.

News from Kandahar on the 28th states that a party of camel men returning with forage to camp under escort of two sappers were waylaid by eighteen armed robbers, about four miles from Kandahar. The sappers behaved very well, killing two and wounding one assailant. In driving them off one sapper and two camel men were wounded.

THREATENED ATTACKS BY UNFRIENDLY TRIBES.

LAHORE, APRIL 1.

In consequence of rumours of threatened attacks by some of the unfriendly tribes in villages in Jallalabad and Lughman districts, General Gough, with four squadrons of Cavalry, four guns, and 1,000 Infantry, has gone to Futtehabad, and General Macpherson, with two squadrons of Cavalry, a Mountain Battery, and 1,200 Infantry, to Charbagh.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THULL-CHOTIALI FIELD FORCE.

CHIMJAN, VIÂ QUETTA, MARCH 27.

The 2nd column is at Chimjan. Major Sandeman is at Smalan, three marches on. Shah Jehan of Zhob came down on the 25th through the Ghaziana Pass, and burnt the Political Agent's Commissariat stores at Chimjan. A party of refugee Ghilzais attacked the baggage convoy of the 1st Punjab Infantry. They killed one man and lost four men themselves. Otherwise progress is satisfactory. The 3rd column is at Obushtkai, one march behind the 2nd column. The 2nd column moves to Biani on the 28th. The 3rd column moves to Biani *via* Durgai for good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to a question, stated that negociations with Yakub Khan were incomplete at present. They were not broken off, and a communication from Kabul was expected.

DEFEAT OF SIR CHARLES DILKE'S MOTION.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Dilke's motion, condemning the Zulu war, amounting to a vote of want of confidence in the Government, came on for the adjourned debate.

After a long debate the motion was negatived with a majority in favour of the Government by 306 against 246.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue returns for the year just terminated are announced to be £83,125,000, showing an increase of £3,343,750 as compared with last year. This increase is chiefly in Income Tax and Customs' revenues.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MARCH 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. do.	78½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	114½
Bar Silver	50½
Oriental Bank shares	£19
Chartered do.	£16-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£14
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£27-10

Departure—Rose Mary.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 1, 11-5 A.M.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong 2 p.m. 3rd.

GALLE, APRIL 1, 5-4 P.M.

Mail steamer Sinam from Bombay arrived.

ANOTHER Indian Exchange Bank, the Mercantile, has followed the example of the Oriental by putting its house in order, and acknowledging that its reserve fund has been swept away, and that it can pay no dividend. Details are given in our commercial article.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. W. A. Baker, Captain of the A Company of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, has resigned his commission and retired from the Corps.

WITH reference to a statement made by the *Pioneer* on Monday, we are informed that Government have not sent Colonel Horace Browne to Mandalay, and have no intention of doing so.

THE Legislative Council yesterday passed the New Port Trust Bill through the third reading. Mr. Balfour appears to have been mistaken in supposing that the Bill as modified at the second reading would meet with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, as a letter was addressed by the Executive Committee of that body yesterday to the Government, and was quoted at the Council meeting by Mr. Gibbs, in which they asked to have the third reading of the Bill postponed till a clause could be added, making over the Wari Bandar property and the Mody Bay Estate to the New Port Trust. The Council did not for a moment entertain the request; on the contrary every member present appeared to concur—if silence may be taken as indicating concurrence—in Mr. Gibbs' opinion that it was unreasonable to expect Government to put aside the negociations for the purchase of the private foreshore properties, which can only be effected under the Act, until points which have occasioned considerable discussion in the past, and may require considerably more discussion in the future before they can be decided, are finally settled. Another matter which was before the Council yesterday was the new edition of the Revenue Code Bill which has undergone several alterations since the Viceroy refused his consent to it last year. The chief points objected to were in reference to sections which it was feared would conflict with certain Acts of the Government of India. There is only one point of principle now in dispute, regarding certain powers which the local Government desire to secure to themselves under the Act in dealing with encroachments on public roads. The third reading of the Bill stands over—the first and second readings having been passed yesterday—pending the receipt of an expected communication from the Government of India on this point. Before the Council adjourned, H. E. the Governor called attention to the fact that that was probably the last meeting at which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs would occupy his accustomed seat as Senior Member of the Council, and paid an appropriate tribute to the value of Mr. Gibbs' services to the Presidency in the capacity of a Legislator.

THE Town Council, at its meeting held yesterday, authorized the Commissioner to spend the recent grant of Rs. 12,000 for markets on the extension and improvement of the Fort Market.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Town Council, it was resolved to recommend the Municipal Corporation to sanction the exemption of *bona fide* horse-dealers from the payment of taxes on horses kept for sale.

IT will be recollected that a deputation of the Town Council waited on Sir Richard Temple a short time ago to ask for the grant of an eligible site for building Municipal offices thereupon. The result of the conference was placed before the Town Council at its meeting yesterday, and it was received with ill-concealed dissatisfaction. Government have offered the Corporation a site facing the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on a lease for 999 years at a nominal rent, the price to be paid for the ground being about Rs. 1,60,000 at Rs. 40 per square yard. In lieu of the purchase money, Government expressed their willingness to accept a rental of two rupees per square yard per annum for the ground for the present. Both the offers were pronounced to be illiberal and unwelcome; and after some discussion the correspondence on the subject was referred to the Corporation.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut.-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.E., K.C.S.I., of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

HER MAJESTY'S Government have been endeavouring to induce the Persian Government to open up the free navigation of the Karoon river. There seems to be some prospect of success, but at present the question is undetermined as it is a matter on which the Persian Government are sensitive, and vested interests are involved.

A REPORT by the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Edar on the Khed Brahma Fair, which was held between the 6th and 20th February last, states that the results reported are satisfactory. The value of the goods sold shows an increase of more than Rs. 21,000 over that of the previous year, and during the continuance of the fair, which lasted as usual for 15 days, with the exception of one case of petty theft, no crime whatever was committed.

MR. R. B. SHAW, at Mandalay, is appointed to act as a Resident of the 2nd Class, vice Lieut. Colonel Duncan, C. S. I., absent on furlough. Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., to be Resident of the 3rd Class, vice Major Henderson, C.S.I. Lieut. Colonel Berkeley to be Political Agent first Class, vice Colonel Osborne.

WE understand that at a meeting of the Asiatic Society to be held this afternoon the Hon. Mr. Gibbs tenders his resignation as President of the Society. Mr. West will, it is understood, be the new President. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, in his capacity as Patron, will preside, and will probably deliver an interesting address on the occasion.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent regarding the attack on Major Keen's force:—"Major Keen's column was attacked yesterday by 2,000 Bori and Zhob Kakars, who advanced along the valley in a strong line. Major Keen met them with 1 squadron of the 8th B. C., 2 guns Bombay Mountain Battery, and 4 companies 1st P. I., numbering 250 men. The remainder of the force was left to guard the camp. The enemy was driven back, but crowned the precipitous hills above the camp, which 2 companies of the 1st P. I. stormed, the rest of the force moving round through the gorge to cut him off. He was utterly routed and pursued some distance, losing 120 killed and 20 prisoners. Our loss was 2 men of the 1st P. I. killed, and 4 wounded; Major Chapman's horse, 8th B. C., wounded."

THE *Pioneer*—The Hurdwar fair, now going on is on an unusually large scale. The temporary population of the town and its vicinity probably outnumber the inhabitants of Paris, the explanation being that this is a *kumbh*, or duo-decennial anniversary. But there is also a special reason why the fair should be well attended, in the fact that it is very generally expected it will be the last. It is impossible to say who are the authorities that disestablish, or who establish fairs in the first instance. The word, however, has gone forth that Ganga, having become the slave of Secundra, is no longer to be regarded as the Holy Virgin, the Medoona of Streams. The real reason of the loss of prestige which threaten Hurdwar is probably to be found in the increasing good sense of the people and their desire to save the money spent in vain and idle ceremonial. Any way the thing is worth notice as a change of national character or manners going on before our eyes.

THE Bombay Gazette and Government Press will, on the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Ghazipore. The corps will consist of about 33 of the officers and employés of the Opium Department, and some 20 honorary members composed of the civil officers and others of the station. The corps will be commanded by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E., the Opium Agent; Surgeon-Major Durant, Bengal Army, Principal Assistant to the Agent, being Lieutenant.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We hear from another source, that notwithstanding the doubts expressed in some quarters concerning our statement that Yakub Khan had left Kabul, it is nevertheless true; and we believe that our correspondent's surmise that the Amir was engaged in inspecting the troops between Butkhak and the capital will prove to be well founded.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Kabul advices inform us that on the 22nd instant Sirdar Murad Khan, father-in-law of the Amir Yakub Khan, came into Jallalabad with a message from the Amir to the British authorities, and after an interview with the Political Officer returned to Kabul. It is believed that the object in view was to suggest a Conference between British and Afghan Envoys at Tezeen. This proposition may possibly be the cause of Major Cavagnari's visit to the Viceroy. And should it be acceded to, new delays to the general advance may confidently be anticipated. To the Afghans, of course, time is everything—and it really would seem that our Government is willing to accord them time to avoid reverting to the position of open rupture. As we have often observed before temporizing at this stage is in our opinion a mistaken policy. The only place where terms of peace can be properly proposed and listened to is the capital, and any negotiations which are entered into elsewhere are certain to be unsatisfactory from the British point of view. Even if the Amir came in person to Tezeen, we should still insist upon signing the treaty of peace in Kabul, not suffering ourselves to be amused and played with into the abandonment of the only resolve which can give us a material and moral advantage from the war, in the eyes of Asiatics.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

THE Concert which is announced for to-morrow in the Town Hall will, we hear, have the valuable aid of the ladies whose great accomplishments have so often afforded the profoundest delight to crowded audiences, and who enjoy so much respect for the readiness with which they devote their great talents whenever any charitable object can be served. The Concert will commence at half-past 5 o'clock, when we are sure a very delightful hour will be spent.

A LIBERAL SCALE OF PENSION FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to join in expressing gratitude to you for the kind way in which you have so strongly advocated the claims of Indian officers to the liberal scale of pensions that has already been granted to the officers who joined the new line regiments in 1858.

I am one of those who have been very anxiously looking forward to the fulfilment of the Secretary of State's promise in 1876 to consider the question of existing pension rules of Indian officers, so soon as Lord Penzance's Commission had settled with the matter of promotion and retirement of British officers and which was to be the guide in framing a reorganization of the Indian Pension Rules.

Is there no chance of this question being taken up soon? Time is passing, and the cloud of Indian lieut.-colonels growing apace, and the old birds at the head of native regiments are growing older and more tenacious of their position and disinclined to "move on" till they have secured their off-reckonings. The Royal Warrants have now settled with the promotion and retirement of the officers of the home service, in the new line regiments, and in the Artillery and Engineers formerly of the Indian service, and cannot some one among the Indian Staff Corps officers, or locals, who have influential friends at home, make an effort to have the matter brought before Parliament in view to an early solution of our claims to increased rate of pensions? We are a numerous body and the only one now left "as we were." With the exception of the *Englishman* and the *Bombay Gazette*, no other paper appears to care to take the matter up, though it is one of the greatest importance to so many officers.

I was glad to read the concluding para of the article in your paper of 21st instant extracted from the *Englishman*.

I am sure I re-echo the sentiments of numerous Indian officers when I say that you deserve our sincere gratitude for your earnest advocacy of our claims. I wish some more able person than myself would come forward and write the matter up as it deserves. I enclose my card.

Mhow, March 29. STAFF CORPS.

THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late you have devoted several articles to the Native Army, and I hope they have been the means of drawing public attention to the subject, for nothing can be more true than that "experience has over and over again shown that the thorough reform of a profession never comes from within; if the reform is to be worthy of the name, it must be brought about by external pressure." But a few years ago Lord Napier said that the Native Army had never been in such a satisfactory state as he then found it. This applied to the Native Army of Bengal, I imagine, which is generally supposed to have previously been in as unsatisfactory a condition as it was possible for any army to be in. I have had no opportunity from personal observation of forming an opinion regarding the Bengal native troops, either under their previous or present organisation, but inasmuch as I have served for many years with Bombay native troops, under both the old and the present organisation, and held every regimental appointment from wing subaltern to commandant, I consider that few have had better opportunities of forming a correct opinion regarding the condition of the Bombay Native Army than myself.

We all respect Lord Napier of Magdala and consider him an honour to the Indian Army. It does not, however, therefore follow that he should blindly accept, even views, or that his opinion should be always correct. It is every man's duty to seek truth by the use of the faculties he possesses, and not allow himself to be affected by the virulent contagion of a confident tone, or his mind to be swayed more by authority than by knowledge. I cannot for one accept Lord Napier's assertions relative to the satisfactory results of the present organisation, as regards the Bombay Native Army at any rate. When we allow that the sepoys of the Bombay Army are better armed than ever they were before, I think we say all that can be said regarding the superiority of their present to their previous condition. And yet I have always thought that the theory of the present organisation is good, though I am deeply impressed with the fact that as it now exists it is a melancholy failure. And what is the cause of it? Simply this, that the regimental officers generally are too old for the work required of them. I do not mean that they are devoid of the mental capacity or the physical power required for their regimental duties in times of peace. What I do mean is, that men of their age and length of service cannot possibly be expected to remain in subordinate positions and perform duties unbecoming their rank in such a manner as to be creditable to themselves or attended by results satisfactory to the public service.

I am fully persuaded that I speak the simple truth when I say that the Bombay Native Army is steadily deteriorating and must continue to deteriorate until a system is initiated under which officers shall attain the position of 2nd in command at 20 years' service, and commandant at 26 years' service.

"Work without hope draws nectar with a sieve,
And life without an object cannot live."

Doopghur, March 29. A. B. C.

AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if any of your numerous readers can inform me when the old Mazgaon Dry Dock was built?—I mean the small one in the present P. & O. Dockyard. T. O.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the speeches delivered at the Masonic Banquet on Saturday last, you make the District Grand Master say:—"There are 1,800 Lodges, all working harmoniously in every quarter of the globe." This passage is calculated to mislead. What he really said was, that "the United Grand Lodge of England and Wales alone numbers on its rolls 1,800 Lodges, &c." The total number of Craft Lodges throughout the world may be put down roughly at 13,000. It is, of course, impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of Freemasons throughout the world, but I am inclined to think that 20 millions would not be too high a figure to accept.

SQUARE.

ALLEGED JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think your correspondent "A Mahomedan" is rather presumptuous in standing forth as the champion of the Mahomedan community and coming forward with a list of persons whom he wants to be appointed Justices of the Peace. I daresay he knows the persons he has named, and that he hopes to raise in their estimation by taking the step he has done in view to their civic exaltation. I wonder if he is himself one of those he has mentioned. If not I should suggest his proposing himself too. He is sure to be appointed.

I cannot admire his discrimination. I believe some of the persons he has named are ignorant of the English language, what would be the use of making Justices of such men?—I enclose my name.

March 31. ANOTHER MAHOMEDAN.

THE WANT OF ACCOMMODATION IN THE NEW HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So many complaints have been made against the new law Courts that I must apologize to you for bringing forward another—it is this. In the whole building there is not so much as a corner for storing away the papers in cases where judgments have been reserved. These are currently reported to amount to 32 in number on one side of the Court alone, some of them dating as far back as Baron Larpent's time; nor is there anywhere accommodation provided for the poor suitors who go to the Court almost daily to know when their judgments are going to be delivered. I have heard that their conduct sometimes is so violent, when they are told that the Chief Justice has taken a note of their application, that another omission is considered to have been made in not providing straight jackets for these unreasonable creatures.

I enclose my card, but beg to subscribe myself

March 31. MOFUSSIL.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers this evening at the Esplanade bandstand:—

March	Precioса	Devery.
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Selection	La Fille de Madame Angot	Lecocq.
Valse	Tout à Vous	Waldteufel.
Selection	English	Hartmann.
Galop (vocal)	Chowkra	Miller.

LENT LECTURE.—The concluding lecture of the course on the Words from the Cross will be delivered in the Cathedral at six o'clock this evening.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 27th March was Rs. 19,38,126-11-6.

POLICE COURTS.—The Fort and Girgaon Police Courts were closed yesterday on the occasion of the Hindu festival called the *Ramnavami*.

CHANGES OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS.—The following changes amongst the Police Superintendents took place yesterday:—Mr. Superintendent Smith from the A division, Fort, &c., to the C Division, Girgaon. Mr. Superintendent Bruce, of the C Division, proceeds to Europe on leave; Mr. Superintendent Crummy from the D Division, Chaupati, Malabar Hill, &c., to the A Division, Fort, &c. Mr. Acting Superintendent Burnett from the F Division, Mahim, to do duty as Superintendent of the D Division. Mr. Inspector McDermott to do duty as acting Superintendent of the F Division until further orders. Mr. Superintendent Mills of the E Division is at present doing duty as acting Deputy Commissioner of Police in the place of Mr R. H. Vincent on leave. Mr. Inspector Price is appointed as Acting Superintendent of the E Division. Mr. Superintendent Killeen remains in charge of the B Division, Dhobi Talao, &c.

ACCIDENT ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—On Saturday last an accident happened to a goods train near the Wadi junction of His Highness the Nizam's State Railway. It appears that an axle of a waggon belonging to the goods train while proceeding from Wadi to Secunderabad broke and several of the waggons were thrown off the line, and nearly about half a mile of the rail was displaced. Consequently the passenger train which was due at Secunderabad at 5 p.m. did not arrive at that station until 3 a.m. the following morning. This delay was occasioned on account of the damage which had to be repaired. Yesterday morning the Madras Mail train due at Poona at 4 o'clock did not arrive until a quarter past six. There was no accident on the road, but evidently there is some screw loose somewhere—otherwise such delays and accidents would not take place.—*Poona Observer.*

MORE DACOITY.—We understand another dacoity took place at the village of Kalow, Roda, Taloka Poorandhur, on Friday last when two Brahmins' houses were plundered. We are not at present able to state how many dacoits were in the gang, and what amount of money, goods and chattel have been plundered, but it is reported that these dacoits were well armed with guns and swords. Now a days we hear of nothing but dacoities within our neighbourhood and in the Poona Collectorate, and if these dacoits are allowed to plunder and do as they like, no doubt within a few months the Banians, the Marwaries, and the Brahmins, who possess riches will soon be fleeced of all they possess, therefore the sooner prompt and decisive measures are adopted the better.—*Ibid.*

We owe it to truth to state that all the physicians who have prescribed it to their patients *Grimault and Co.'s Indian Cigarettes* are unanimous in telling that their effect in *asthma, chronic catarrhs, and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, palate, and bronchiæ* is most surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.)

ORPHANS AND POOR CHILDREN AT WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THIS afternoon Mr. Wilson, with a kindly feeling for orphans and poor children which does him much credit, gives a grand entertainment to which the inmates of charitable institutions, as well as the wives and children of all soldiers in Garrison, will be admitted free of charge—irrespective of creed or colours. Mr. Wilson recently announced to the world—"It is our mission so far as possible to make the world happier for our living in it." This message may seem grandiloquent to most persons; but the special notice in our to-day's columns, making the offer of a grand gala holiday for the orphans and poor children of Bombay, goes a great way to rendering the message welcome in more senses than one. We hope its liberality will be duly appreciated by the public.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Captain John F. G. Grant, will sail to-day for England with 28 officers, 27 ladies, and 43 children; also 803 men (invalids), 91 women, and 217 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

2nd Lieut G A C de Trafford, 7th Foot.	Lieut W L Mansel, 40th Foot.
Lieut A H Champion, 34th Regt.	Hon Lieut W Wild and 4 children, Commissariat Department.
Col Moberly, R E.	Surgeon Major J B C Reade, A M D.
Lieut and Mrs H B Ternan and 2 children, Staff Corps.	Colonel D MacFarlan, R A.
Captain and Mrs R H B Airey, 2-9th Foot.	Surgeon Major C C Dempster and 3 children, A M D.
Major and Mrs T Cassidy, 72nd Foot.	Surgeon Major and Mrs W R Stewart, A M D.
Lieut-Col E Raynsford and 3 children, R A.	Surgeon Major and Mrs W Robertson, A M D.
Captain and Mrs J Pearson and child, 1-18th Foot.	Captain R S Clarke, 2-18th Foot.
Captain W H B Peters, 13th Hussars.	Lieut W L McCall, 14th Hussars.
Captain G F Davidson, 73rd Foot.	Lieut T N Bagnall, 2-18th Foot.
Captain C E Knox, 86th Foot.	Captain and Mrs F Sedley and 3 children, 42 Foot.
Captain W Watson, 34th Foot.	Captain K Stephenson, R A.
Surgeon Major T N Hoystead, A M D.	Captain E L Street, 11th Foot.
Captain W Mackie, 1-2nd Foot.	

THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JIJIBHOY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the members of the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Memorial Fund was held yesterday evening in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presiding. There were present Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parak, Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Begoonath Mowjee Khote, Rao Bhadoor Bachurdas Umbaidass, Messrs Varjeevundass Mahdowdass, Nurrotumdass Mahdowdas, Vundrawundass Nurrotumdass, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Dr. Hunter, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nusserwanjee Jahangeer Wadia, Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, and several others.

Several gentlemen addressed the meeting as regards the form of a Memorial. Dr. Hunter was in favour of enlarging the present J. J. Hospital, and establishing a lying-in-Hospital. Others were in favor of establishing a School of Industry. Ultimately the following resolution was proposed by Dr. Blaney and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, "That this meeting be adjourned, and that a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Hunter, Messrs. Merwanjee Furdoonjee, Varjeevundass Mahdowdass, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C. N. Cama, Kaikerao N. Kabraji, Dr. Shankaram Narayen and the secretaries, be formed for the purpose of considering the most appropriate manner of disposing of the memorial fund, and that it report to the General Committee in due course." The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously, after which the meeting dispersed.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Messrs. Douglas and Kirkham; the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulboy O. Gangjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Sh. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Mr. N. Banajee; also the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Barrow, the Secretary.

LICENSES FOR KEEPING HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

The chairman read a letter from the Commissioner, dated 25th March 1879, asking sanction to the employment of establishment under the Health Department for 6 months for licensing (under Section 226 of Municipal Act) places in Bombay occupied for keeping horses, bullocks, &c., let on hire, &c. The estimated cost is Rs. 280 per mensem to be paid from receipts from such licenses.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said that he was opposed to the establishment of an extra establishment for the control of the livery and cow and buffalos stables. At present the Health Department had in its command half a dozen inspectors on handsome salaries, and they ought to be made to do the duty which was proposed to be performed by the new inspector. In fact, according to (Mr. Dossabhoy's) knowledge, that duty was now actually performed by the present inspectors. They have visits every such stable and to see whether they were kept properly cleaned, when they were not he had cases brought before him every week where was doing magisterial duties. He therefore disapproved of the extra expenditure proposed by the Health Officer and the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Dossabhoy also pointed out that the fees under the bye-laws to be charged for giving licences to owners of livery stables and keepers of cows and buffaloes were excessively heavy; and no one seemed to have considered their effects upon the poor people when the bye-laws were passed. It was ridiculous to charge twenty-five and ten rupees a year to a man who kept a livery stable of two or three horses or who kept four or five or even ten buffaloes or cows. He (Mr. D.) was well acquainted with the circumstances of these people as he worked the Government Licences Tax. In all conscience it was enough of licences of all sorts. We have licences for all dangerous trades; licences for public conveyances; licences for liquor shops and for several other purposes too numerous to mention. The Municipality should not seek to entrance its revenues by overrunning the city with all sorts of licences. He thought that if the stables required to be kept under control, the supervision should be carried on by the present staff and that a nominal fee of one rupee be imposed for each stable.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought there was already a hardship inflicted upon those people, and that they should do something to alleviate it. He agreed with Mr. Dossabhoy in thinking that the present staff should be sufficient to do the little extra work, and that it was not advisable to incur additional expenditure for the employment of even one inspector.

Mr. Raghunath said he objected to the proposal on another ground, namely, that this was a Budget question and must come on at the time of the consideration of the next Budget. He was of opinion that the present staff of inspectors, who looked to the condition of stables at present, should do the additional work also.

It was proposed by the Honourable Mr. Dossabhoy, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and carried, That the consideration of the Commissioner's proposal to entertain an establishment for six months under the Health Department for the licensing of places occupied for keeping horses, bullocks, &c., be deferred; and that in the meantime, the Commissioner be asked to consider the advisability of amending the schedule of fees attached to the bye-laws with a view to the reduction of the license fees for stables for buffaloes or cows as well as for the reduction of certain other licence fees included in the schedule.

THE NEW DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Chairman read the following letter from Mr. Gostling regarding the carrying out of the new drainage works departmentally:—

To the Chairman of the Town Council.

1. I am glad that the Town Council have decided to carry out the drainage works departmentally, and having as a first step arranged to purchase the English cement and stone ware drain pipes, by tender direct with the manufacturers or their agents, have coincided with the policy indicated in my former letter on this subject (of which, by the by, I have as yet received no acknowledgement.)

2. I wish, however, to point out that the word "departmentally" is rather vague, for the reason that it has in the engineering profession in India two distinct meanings, and I do not gather from your published discussion that these two systems were even alluded to, much less clearly apprehended.

3. Its original signification was that a work should be carried out without the intervention of a contractor, that the owner should purchase all his building materials and employ bricklayers, carpenters, and labourers by daily labour. This system has led to so much abuse in every part of India, to cheating on the part of suppliers of material, to false measurements kept by the mistries and muccadums to skulking on the part of the labourers and skilled workmen employed, that it has become well nigh obsolete, and has of late years developed into improved system of doing work *by petty contract* upon measurement of the actual amount of work done.

4. I gather from Mr. Grant's letter to the Town Council that he is in favour of the first or absolute system; the discussion tended to show that the Council were in favour of the latter system, and at least Mr. Douglas stated that he supposed all the work would be done by petty contract. But neither system was actually settled upon by the Town Council, I feel that the subject must be again brought forward for more definite consideration, while it may not be out of place again addressing you.

5. Mr. Grant in his letter instanced the Bombay and Baroda Railway and Colonel Fuller's system in building the new public offices in Bombay, both of which entirely support the view I am here advancing.

6. I do not know how the earthwork and masonry work of that railway was constructed. I do not know that the iron bridges were built departmentally, not by petty contract but upon the Company's time sheets. It is also a fact that departmental work has been entirely given up on that line, that the new Nerbudda bridge is being erected by contract, and that all the new extensions of the line, to Wadhwan, to Patri, to Anand, to Dabhoi have all been done by contract, with the result that these extensions on the broad gauge have cost no more than State Railways on the narrow gauge; and the new extension by Anand and Dabhoi has very recently been also let by contract.

7. Mr. Grant in adducing Mr. Fuller's system, of course, intends to carry out the drainage works which is entirely by petty contract. I some years ago built by heavy contract the Public Works Offices under Colonel Fuller. This building was the only exception to his rule. In erecting this building I was brought into close connection with his office and know his system well. He has never done departmental work by pay sheets as is now proposed for the drainage. His system is to parcel out a building into trade contracts; he gives the masonry to one man, timber work to another, while ornamental stone work to a third, doors and windows to a fourth, and so on. He also usually has separate contracts for each floor, so that there may be good competition among the contractors. Yet as his buildings are large his contracts will amount to Rs. 30,000 and upwards. Contracts are always invited by tender upon a standard printed form. There is also a similar form for signed contracts; he takes good money or promissory note security and has about him a set of good contractors, the lowest tender being usually accepted.

8. What more need I say on this subject? The Government buildings on the Esplanade are ample evidence that the system is a good one. If further evidence were needed a letter from Major Mant, now acting for Colonel Fuller, would confirm all I have here advanced, as would also one from Mr. Mathew upon the system now carried out by him on the railway.

9. Now for questions of detail in the carrying out of the drainage works. I have already stated that I cordially approve of the cement and pipes being obtained by contract as they are special trades. I also approve of the chunam, sand and Aden pumice being obtained by contract and ground in the Municipal mortar mills. This was Mr. Ormiston's system at the Elphinstone Reclamation in all his minor works. I will merely note that the printed schedule rate for chunam in the drainage of Rs. 4 per candy is incorrect. The present market rate is about Rs. 2 per candy.

10. I, however, much doubt if the rate given for Municipal bricks of Rs. 15 per thousand is at all reliable. Good bricks in London with cheap coal at hand cost 30 shillings per 1,000, equal at present exchange to Rs. 19. The bricks formerly made by the Municipality cost Rs. 40 per 1,000, the old account can easily be produced and the matter investigated. Far better let the brick works by contract, say to the gentleman who is now making them, at this rate; or if need be advertise for tenders in the north of India where they do know how to make good bricks.

11. It is a wise step for the Municipality to purchase the timber shavings and to provide engines and pumps for keeping the drain excavations dry; but these two elements of uncertainty in a building contract being eliminated, I cannot but think that it would be better to let the digging, labour in shaving, excavation, supply of rubble stones, and metalling for contracts, and the building masonry by contract, and do away altogether with timesheets, muster rolls, stores, books and all their attendant abuses. There are a number of good contractors in Bombay who don't sublet their work, give them a chance, take the usual security of 5 per cent. cash, accept only good men, and then your engineers will be employed in their legitimate work of supervision, in seeing that good work is done and in themselves personally measuring and making out the accounts of the different classes of work as it is done.

12. It is admitted that your Panwell machinery is not large enough to furnish the quantity of bricks required. I would therefore encourage the supply of native made bricks clean moulded. I the other day examined the fractured drain built by Glover and Co. The bricks were of very fair quality. The manufacture of local bricks, if encouraged, would much improve.

13. In conclusion I must apologise for the length of this letter and state that it is only in my position as a member of the Corporation that I have gone into professional matters, upon which my opinion has not been invited.

Will you oblige me by placing this letter at the disposal of the Press?—I have, &c.

Bombay, March 17, 1879. DAVID GOSTLING.

It was proposed by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and carried, that Mr. Gostling's letter be recorded with thanks and placed at the disposal of the Press and of the Municipal Commissioner.

EXEMPTION FROM TAX ON HORSES FOR SALE.

Sanction was asked to the exemption of *bona fide* horse-dealers from payment of tax on horses kept for sale as provided in section 104 of Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878.

It was proposed by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Douglas, and carried, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction, under the provisions of section 104 of the Act, the exemption of *bona fide* horse-dealers from the payment of taxes on horses kept for sale.

TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The chairman read the following Government resolution declining to alter the existing law as to the levy of taxes from the Fire Insurance companies:—

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1879.

Letter from Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., Agents, San Fire Office, London, dated 15th October 1878—Forwarding a memorial on behalf of the Agents of Fire Insurance Offices in Bombay, in which they pray that for reasons given, the heavy impost now levied from them by way of contribution towards the protection of the city from fire may be altogether remitted or at least modified to figures in proportion to the actual benefit derived by the Fire Insurance Companies from the Fire Brigade of Bombay.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 2407, dated 19th March 1879—Stating in reply to a reference, that the Town Council to whom the papers were submitted for consideration are of opinion that the incidence of the tax might be advantageously equalized, but not so as to lessen the revenue derived from that source by the Municipality, and that some of the assertions made by the memorialists are not correct, and adding that it should, he thinks, be made compulsory upon the Companies to inform the Municipal Commissioner whenever a new business is started in Bombay.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that no cause has been shown for altering the existing law, which was most carefully considered in all its details before it was passed.

On the motion of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Fazulboy, the papers were recorded.

GROUND FOR NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The chairman read a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding correspondence on the subject of site being granted by Government for the proposed Municipal Office on the ground facing the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, on a lease for 999 years at a nominal rent, the price to be paid for the ground being Rs. 40 per square yard (about Rs. 1,60,000). In reply to a letter from the Commissioner, the Secretary to Government Public Works Department) states, that if the Corporation should decide to, Government would have no objection to accept a rental of Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the ground for the present in lieu of the purchase money.

Mr. Kirkham remarked that the terms offered to the Bombay Club were considerably more favourable than those offered to the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrojee said the members would bear him out when he stated that, when they sent a deputation to His Excellency the Governor, they expected that the ground asked for would be given them free of charge, as it was originally by a public body for a public purpose. Moreover, the Municipality had frequently given pieces of ground free of charge to Government; and they had a right to expect to be treated in

BANKS.

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J. GORDON,
Liquidator.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 21, 1879.

Early in April in Demy 8vo., Cloth Rs. 7-8; Interleaved, Rs. 8-8,

THE
SEA-CUSTOMS LAW, 1878,
AND
TARIFF ACT.
WITH
NOTES AND APPENDICES.
BY
W. H. GRIMLEY, B.A., LL.B., C.S.,
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

CONTENTS.

Part I.—THE CUSTOMS ACT, with Notes.
Part II.—(1) Rules issued under the Act by the Government of Bengal and the Board of Revenue.
(2) A List of Ports in India.
(3) Specimens of Bills-of-entry, Bills-of-lading, Shipping-bills, Manifests, Bonds, and other documents referred to in the Act.
(4) Table of Fort-dues. (5) Wharf Rules.
(6) A Collection of miscellaneous information, Orders, and Rulings, including a Comparative Table of the Weights, Measures, and Money of the principal countries trading with India; and a Table of the Stamp-duties chargeable on Custom-house documents.
Part III—(1) THE TARIFF Act, with the Schedules revised and supplemented by information collected from the latest orders of Government.
(2) An Alphabetical List of Articles of Import and Export, showing whether they are dutiable or free, and the denomination under which they are to be entered in the Custom-house documents.
INDEX to Customs Act, Appendices, etc.

CALCUTTA.—THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,
BOMBAY.—THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

FOR SALE,
(OWNER GOING HOME.)

THE following HORSES, the property of Lieut.-Colonel STACK, Commandant 3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry :—

1. "GLENLYON," Iron Grey Arab Maiden, 5 years, 14-3; of great blood, size and power; very handsome, up to 14 stone; a perfect Cavalry Charger with grand paces; very promising as a race, having given first rate trials. Was purchased last year from the selected Racing Maiden Arabs of Mr. Ali Abdoolla, Bombay.

Price Rupees 2,000.

2. "BABER ALI," Plater, G. A. H., 14-2; aged; a most perfect Cavalry Charger and lady's horse; of great blood, powerful, and very handsome; with splendid action, a superb fencer and very clever across country.

Price Rupees 800,

3. "FRENEY," G A. H. Maiden, 14-2; 5 years, very promising either as a Racer or Chaser, being very fast, a fine fencer and clever across country; first rate pigsticker and Cavalry Chaser; handsome and temperate.

Rupees 1,000

4. Chesnut C. B. Maiden Pony Mare "OUIDA," 4 years, 13-1½; very fast and clever, most promising both as a flat racer and chaser, having grand shape with action; a first rate pigsticker and very handsome.

Rupees 500.

5. Bay C. B. Polo Pony "SILLADAR," 6 years, 12-2½; very handsome, clever and powerful, and "A 1" Polo Pony, winner of many races; a first rate hack and an extraordinary jumper.

Rupees 2 0.

Also a number of hunting and racing saddles by Lumas of Dublin, and Boyce and Rogers of New-Market, weight cloths, clothing, &c.

N. B.—The above horses are all in capital condition and regular work.

For further particulars apply, up to the end of March, to the Owner; after that date to

THE ADJUTANT,
3rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry, Deesa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 14.)
BAY OF BENGAL—BRITISH BURMA.
SUNKEN DANGERS BETWEEN ALGUADA REEF AND DIAMOND ISLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a recent examination of the approaches to the Bassein river made by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, exhibits five separate shoal ridges—on which are rocky patches with from 3 to 13 feet water on them—lying in a N. E and S. W. direction, between Alguada reef and Diamond Island, Bassein river entrance.

The least water discovered was on the "Hush Rose rock" which lies N. N. E., ¼ E., dist. nt 24 miles from Alguada reef light-house. This rock—on which the ship Inchmarnock struck in April 1877—has only from 3 to 4 feet water in. But low water.

Also that the Alguada reef light-house lies S 9° 30' W (true), distant 18½ miles from the pagoda on Pagoda Island, S. W by W., distant nearly three quarters of a mile from the position at present assigned to it on the charts.

☞ Mariners are cautioned that the passage between Alguada reef and Diamond island is absolutely barred, and is most dangerous.

[Bearings are Magnetic, except where otherwise noted. Variation 2° 30' E. in 1879.]

By direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 10th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 152, 854, 823, 829, 831, and 70b.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, No. 134, 15c, and 16d, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I. page 490.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 125 of 1878.

SHAIK OOSMAN bin SULLEMAN POWLEY, Mahomedan, at present without any occupation, residing at Bombay No. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK CASSUM bin MOONSHEE ABDOOL RAHIMAN, at present without any occupation, SUCKEENABAI, wife of the said Shaik Cassum bin Moonshee Abdool Rahiman, MAHOMED SHAREEF bin SHAIK CASSUM, and OOSMAN SHAREEF bin SHAIK CASSUM, minor sons of the said Shaik Cassum and Suckeenabai, and minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian ad litem SYED FUKEER MADAN bin SYED GOOLAM HOOSEIN, KAZEE MAHOMED HOOSEIN PURKER, a Compositor, HAJEE FUZLA ZEINDOST, an Embroiderer, AHMED ALLY SOOBEDAR, a Detective Police Officer, HYDUR KHAN, a Tailor, RUMJOO NAIKBUND, a Barrier, MAHOMED ALLY bin IBRAHIM SAB BHAJEE, a Hack Fuggy Proprietor, RAHIMKHAN bin ARUSKHAN, a Horse Broker, Mahomedans, and GURDHARJI Marwadee, trading under the name of ROYCHUND NEMAJEE, a Hindoo Money lender, and all residing in house No. 4, Hoomra Street, outside the Fort, Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff, Shaik Oosman bin Sulleman Powley, and of the abovenamed defendants, Shaik Cassum bin Moonshee Abdool Rahiman, Mahomed Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, and Oosman Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, respectively, some of the said Shaik Cassum, minors under the age of 18 years, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Hoomra Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector or Municipal Taxes under No. 4, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1294 and 1295, and under New Survey No. 2835, and bounded as follows : viz., on or towards the north by the house of Fuckeer Sahib bin Shaik Esmail Bowrey, on or towards the south by the house of Ameer Khan bin Baboo Khan, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Hoomra Street, and which said piece or parcel of land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the abovenamed defendants and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort, and at the Office of Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, Attorneys for the Infant Defendants, Mahomed Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, and Oosman Shareef bin Shaik Cassum, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort.

—Dated this 16th day of February 1879.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have received a supply of CARLOWITZ, a Wine very highly spoken of by the faculty at home, and strongly recommended to Indian Residents. This Wine is in two qualities, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per doz. qts. Net.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Old Club House,
Rampart Row, West, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

"Bull-Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 4
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8

Duties included.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
'HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	NET CASH. CREDIT. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts. ..per doz.	6 0	6 4
In casks of 6 doz. pts. ..per doz.	4 4	4 8

Duties included

"BULL DOG" MARK.—CAUTION
(READ'S BOTTLING PATENTS).

READ BROTHERS, of London, the sole originators and duly registered joint owners of this Bottling Mark, beg purchasers of "Bull Dog" Ale and Stout to see that their name is on the labels otherwise it is NOT bottled by them, as it always has been.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

* CLARETS :—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 per doz. Qts.

* HOCKS :—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs.	18 "
Do.	,,	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
elsenheimer	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	,,	24 "
Do.	,,	27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	30 "
Ruedesheimer	,,	30 "
Do.	,,	33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	35 per doz. Qts
Do.	,,	38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38 per doz. Qts.

BEER :—

Norway Pale Ale	Rs.	18 per case of 3 doz. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	20 per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do.	,,	24 ,, 8 doz. pts.

* CHAMPAGNE :—

Eugène Cliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz. qts.
Do. do.	,,	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50 per doz. Qt.
,, ,,	,,	53 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs.	55 per case of 2 per doz. Qts.

* BRANDY :—

Fenny and Rogéo's *** Cognac	Rs.	30 per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s *	,,	20 ,,

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Rs. 12½ per dozen tins.

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Outstation Orders must be accompanied by cash or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

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Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

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J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS.
ROSE TOILET POWDER. TRANSPARENT SOAP. TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A
DUTY.
INTENDING ASSURERS
BEFORE DECIDING WHERE THEY WILL INSURE

SHOULD compare the Rates and Terms of the leading Offices.
A comparative Table will be supplied on application to
MACFARLANE AND GILBERT, SOLICITORS, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay Agents of the
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
RECEIVED
The ONLY GOLD MEDAL awarded to COD LIVER OIL at the
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is by a new special process produced from the fresh Livers in exceptional purity, free from the indigestible fats inherent in other sorts; but otherwise in its natural condition as in the living fish; no chemical but only mechanical operations entering into Peter Moller's New Improved process.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that Journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several exhibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoden Isles. All the year round he employs there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This best factor of Catarrhine, Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's liver while it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."

THE GOLD MEDAL :—The only one awarded in this class, was to the

FOURTEENTH PRIZE which has been gained by MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL since the London Exhibition, 1862, in preference to all other makers—great and small—throughout the whole world, as all the principal International Exhibitions.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is the Only One that will retain its virtue in tropical climates, on account of its exceptional purity. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes : "It is the only oil that will remain good for any time in India while in therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

HEAD OFFICES : CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY ; BRANCH OFFICES : 521, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.C. ; FACTORIES : STAMSUND AND KABELVAAG, LOFOTEN ISLANDS, NORWAY.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
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BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHOSQUARE, LONDON.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

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UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A. D. 1808.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Useful and Pretty Wedding Presents.

"OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND."

A pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a dog carrying in his mouth a basket for salt, on either side a mustard and pepper pot. Price 36 Cash.

THE "DUMB WAITER."
THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.

A novelty in a Breakfast or corner cruet made in best Electro Silver plate, with richly Cut Glass Bottles, and Spoon complete.

At St. Petersburg, in January, 1874, during the marriage rejoicings of the Duke of Edinburgh, imperial bear hunts were one of the chief features of the festivities. A bear shot by the Prince of Wales has been mounted, by order of His Royal Highness, by Mr. Edwin Ward, the naturalist, and now stands in Marlborough House. The bear is so designed as to form a novel and useful, to say nothing of an inimitably discreet Dumb Waiter. He stands erect on his feet (like the tutular deity of Bern when offered a cabbage leaf,) and carries in his fore-paws a large tray available for wine, cigars, or dessert. Another bear has been similarly mounted by Mr. Ward for Lord Suffield. Through an oversight of his guide Lord Suffield, while hunting, came suddenly upon a snowed-up cave, in which were lying a she-bear and two cubs. The danger was imminent, as Mrs. Bruin appeared infuriated at the intrusion, but by a happy shot in the breast His Lordship killed her at once. The two cubs were left to grow up for further sport, as they were considered big enough to take care of themselves, but the skin and skull of the mother were secured and forwarded to London.

Cash price with Bear Silvered or oxydised Rs. 36.

"EARLY MORNING."

A very pretty Breakfast frame—Milkmaid with Yoke, two Milk Pans for Pepper and Mustard, and Skimming Tub for Salt with Spoons complete. Rs. 50 cash.

"THE CHANTICLEER."

A unique Breakfast frame with "Cock" Pepper Pot, Butter Tub for Salt, Churn for Mustard, with Spoons complete. Rs. 35 Cash.

"THE WHISKY STAND."

A neat little Breakfast frame in Electro-Plate with an Oxydised Whisky Bottle for Pepper Pot, Warm Water Jug for Mustard Pot, Tumbler with Spoon for Salt. Price Rs. 33 Cash.

"HAPPY AS A KING."

A pretty little Breakfast frame with Boy Swinging on Gate, Electro-Plated Salt Pepper and Mustard Pot, Best Cut Glass. Rs. 42 cash.

"THE CAROL BIRD."

A handsome corner Breakfast frame, with bird in full song, Cut Glass Pepper and Mustard Pots, E. P. Salt Cellar with Spoons complete. Cash Rs. 44.

24th March 1879. Rampart Row.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the Internationa; Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says : "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment :—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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